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Bombay, 9th March 1863.

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THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer, PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 20th March 1863.

THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively, an efficient portion of the Engines having been overhauled under the supervision of Government Officers; the Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 A. M. positively.

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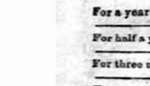
FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 19th March 1863.

Wanted.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT wanting a passage to England by the Mail of the 27th March, by accompanying a Family, can make arrangement by applying to L. D. C., care of the Manager of this paper. Satisfactory references required.

WANTED FOR THE HIGH COURT, BOMBAY. —A CANARESE and MARATHI TRANSLATOR and INTERPRETER, on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem.

Four Marathi and Gujrati Translators and Interpreters, on salaries of Rs. 135, 160, 190, and 225, respectively, per mensem; and

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An examination for the abovementioned appointments will be held on the 7th of April next, when the Candidates will be selected according to merit.

Certificates of character and qualifications must be deposited with the undersigned on or before the 1st April.

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Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court.

High Court House, Fort Translator's Office,
29th February 1863.

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Bombay, 28th December 1862.

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Another just behind the same, in Nesbit Lane, No. 9, about 63 feet long, 28 feet broad, and 25 feet high, either of the above can be let separate. Apply to EDULJEE PALONJEE & BROTHERS, No. 40, Medow Street.

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Notices.

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ROBINSON & Co.
Agents for Ship *King of Italy*.

Bombay, 14th March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Coal per Ship *General Simpson*, from Liverpool, are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned, otherwise the same will be landed on account and at the risk of the concerned.

H. J. COXHEAD, Master.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY CITY MISSION will be held in the Free Church, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 5½ P.M.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. TYABJEE & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Retort-house, Coal Stores, Coal Sheds, Gasholder Tanks, Boundary Walls, &c. &c., for BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (limited).

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C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

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Per last Overland Mail.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by an Instrument in writing in the Goojerattee language, bearing date the 28th day of February 1863, Mr. SHAPOORJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, Mr. JEJEEBHOY DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, JERBAEE and her husband Mr. SORABJEE SUTTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, the Administrators and Administratrix and next-of-kin of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, have for the considerations therein mentioned, released, assigned, and made over to their Co-administrator and Co-next-of-kin, Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, all their respective Rights, Shares, and Interests, in so much of the personal or moveable Estate, Property, Debts, and Effects of and late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, as still remains undivided. Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA taking upon himself the payments and discharge of all debts and liabilities due by or from the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, or his Estate.

All persons who are indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, or who hold any property forming part of his personal Estate, are requested to pay their debts and deliver such property to Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, who alone can give a legal receipt or discharge for the same, and those who have any claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to send their accounts and claims for adjustment and payment to Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, who will pay and discharge the same.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Administrators and Administratrix.

Bombay, 10th March 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the liberal support and Patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF
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BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

First Night of the NEW MUSICAL BURLESQUE of the
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DAVE CARSON will appear for the first time in a new and laughable Song and Lecture introducing his celebrated

STUMP SPEECH
With Local allusions entitled—
"Am I right," or any other Man?

New Songs, Solos, Choruses, Jokes, &c.

The following carefully selected Programme will be presented:—

PART 1st.

Introduction, Minstrels Quick step.....S. F. Minstrels.
Opening Chorus, come let us sing (Music from Verdis Trovatores) .....Minstrels.
We're coming sister Mary .....T. P. Brower.
Come back Peter Gray.....Dave Carson.
Gone are the days.....J. O. Pierce.
Poor Mary Jane .....Dave Carson.
Twinkling Stars are laughing love.....H. C. Campbell.
Finale to part 1st.

"HUM JATA" CHARLESTON BY DAVE CARSON.

Intermission of 10 minutes.

PART 2ND.

Song and Dance.....Signors Don.
Annie Laurie Smith.....Dave Carson.
Solo concertina (Petites Fantaises Ecossaises) J. O. Pierce.
Favorite ballad .....H. C. Campbell.

SONG WITH STUMP SPEECH
"Am I right" or any other Man?
DAVE CARSON
Grand Fantasia for Rock Harmonican.

We're all nodding.....J. O. Pierce.

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Dress Circle strictly Select.

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Bombay Gazette Office.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Judicial, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

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This Work, to be nearly of the size of Dr. Russell's "Diary in India," 400 pages or upwards, 8vo. and nearly cloth-bound, is now being printed at the *Alliance Press*, Bombay, and will be out about the close of next month. The MS. has been looked over, with a view to judge of its merits, by more than one well-known English scholar, and been pronounced as the result of "a great deal of thought," &c. It is an *earnest exposition* of the Native character in its *social, moral*, and *intellectual* aspects, which as yet has been felt a desideratum, and in which, while treating of the fall and career of BABOO HARRICHUNDER, the late Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*—to whose memory Natives of all parts of India, and even Englishmen of rank and position at Calcutta, have resolved on erecting a monument, the Author analyses the sources of his success, traces how far these are wanting among the majority of the rising generation of India, and points out how the character of the young Indian Student may be completely formed and ameliarated. He next discusses the best means of regenerating the mass of the people; and then passes to a dissertation on "Civilisation," with a view to show that the future Civilisation of the World will take its rise from Indian soil.

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Friday, 20th March 1863.

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" (Seed)	£3 5s.	0l. to £3 7s. 6d.
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To Hull		
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(PRICES CURRENT (19th March 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 492
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OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 28th Feb. 1863.	From 2nd to 4th Mar. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	26,769	281	27,050
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,021	92	4,113

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 10th March 1863.	From 11th to 17th March 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63	24,055½	926	½	24,982½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,020½	30	½	4,050½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 10th March 1863.	From 11th to 17th March 1863	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	25,853	15½	25,903½
" 1862-63	19,848	1,462½	21,310½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	29	...	29
" 1862-63	3,378½	136½	3,415

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 11TH TO 17TH MARCH 1863.

Of the Season 1861-62.	Chests.
Per Steamer *Indore*	50½
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Norna*	361½
Per Steamer *Indore*	1231½
Total	1645½

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season. (Arrors excepted)

E. L. JENKINS,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 18th March 1863.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 3	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 2	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 1	do.	2s.	0d. do.
" on demand			
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 8 days' sight		1s.	11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s.	11¾d. do.

No Drafts at 365 months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 20th January 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 " 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 " 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are no-granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manage.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,599,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¾d. "
On Demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight frs.	2-57 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-54	"
On Demand	" 2-51	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 3 do.	2s.	3¼d. "
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 1 do.	2s.	0d. "
" On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland	1s.	11¾d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe, Overland 31 days' sight... } 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash drawn for under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends thereon, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, when so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of thes everal Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1863.

GHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St. London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, } The Bank of England.
} The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
Sight	at 2s.	0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 21st, 1863. Agent.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 18	Rebecca Shepherd	Somers	Kurrachee 14 Mar.
	Rhea Sylvia	Evans	Cardiff 5 Nov.
19	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Kurrachee 16 Mar.
	Carnac (s)	VanWallen	Surat 18 March.
	Peter Maxwell	Marshall	Liverpool 14 Sept.
	Trio	Tragardh	Stockholm.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Brig *Rebecca Shepherd;* the ship *Frenchman*, to sail on 17th instant, from Kurrachee for Bombay.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, from Kurrachee.—A native woman, Desie passenger, died on the 17th instant.

Per ship *Trio*, from Stockholm.—Spoke the barque *Typhoon*, in Lat. 0-32 N. Long. 74-15 E. bound to Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Mar. 19	Pioneer (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee.
	Resolute	Wallace	Liverpool.
	Feroznhai	Daverson	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, from Kurrachee.—Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Woolcombe; Captain Napier; Dr. and Mrs. Bloomfield; Mr. and Mrs. Passmore, and 3 children; Mr. Abdoolaly Hussonally and thirteen Natives.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat—one hundred and fifty-nine Natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Pioneer*, to Kurrachee; Mrs. Trueman; Mr. and Mrs. Bell; Ensign Spens; Ensign Healy; Rev. D. M. Pereira and one native.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The ship *Colgrain*, G. Case, bound to Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Futtay Saltum*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Helena*, for Batavia.
Brig *Ida*, for Singapore.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 19TH MARCH 1863.

For London.

Hornet.—40 chests Mother of Pearls, 93 cwt., Ebram Ramjee; 2 bales Goat Skins, 6¼ corges; Cow Hides, 6 corges, Dewjee Doolujee; 100 bales Coiryara, 250 cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass; 841 chests Dry Ginger, 420 cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass; 31 cases dry Ginger, 41 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 200 bales loose Coir, 350 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 76 packages Linseed, 113 cwt., Gaddum and Co.; 95 pieces E. Teeth, 3¼ cwt., Danya Chutoorbhoz.

Pride of the Ocean.—200 bags Coffee, 300 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.

For Liverpool.

Mornington.—400 bundles Country Galls, 200 cwt., Jeatha Vulubjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Lilladhur Luckumsy and Co.

Queen of the Seas.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Maljee Sewjee; 55 bales Cotton, 19¼ cwt., Sowchund Goleschund; 60 Bales Wool, 180 cwt., Gooldass Lilladhur; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee and Co.

Morino.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., E. and H. Sapoorjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Hirjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., George S. King and Co.

Herald.—500 bundles Khorasanceseed, 250 cwt., Vittuldass Gourdhundass; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Poorunmull Chooneram.

Adriatic.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jewraz Megjee; 500 bundles Gall, 2:0 cwt., Narondass Pragjee.

Arundel.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., S. Pinto and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Fazulbhoy Remtoola Noormomud; 52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Curseodass Ghandy.

Grey Hound.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee; 150 bales Cotton, 520 Finlay Clark and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Madnowjee.

Brunelle.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Maneck Bhimjee; 58 bales Cotton, 203 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Lilladhur Luckumsy and Co.; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Jairum Hemraz.

Magnolia.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Vurudhmon Prompjee; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee; 115 bales Cotton, 370 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Cambay.—800 bales Cotton, 2,800 cwt., John Clover and Co.

Jamsetjee Curseejee.—21 bales Wool, 63 cwt., Khutow Ludha; 50 bales Wool, 175 cwt.; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.; 61 bales Cotton., 213¼ cwt., Courjee Ludha.

Havelock.—1,000 bundles Surseeseed, 500 cwt., Bharmull Topun.

For Havre.

Giecours.—248 bags Coppras, 124 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Fazulbhoy Remtools Noormomud.

Haddington.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and C.

Hadaseah.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

For Saint Thomas.

Witch of the Wave.—41 bales Wool, 123 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Stearn Hobart and Co.

Despatch.—3,000 bags Linseed, 8,000 cwt., Lyon, Brothers and Co.

King of Algeria.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee and Co.

Wasp.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee and Co.

City of Delhi.—26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.

For Batavia.

Helena.—85 bundles Beeswax, 78 cwt.; 800 bags Corianderseed, 550 cwt., Canjee Dhurumsy; 371 boxes Country Soap, 201 cwt. 16 lbs., G. Burstall and Co.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Worsley	... Bombay.
*946	Aucland, (paddle)...	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Beronice, 2 (paddle), Scarle	... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	... Bombay.
309	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	... Persian Gulf.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selby	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	... Aden.
1025	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge	... Bombay.
*1022	Dalhousie, (screw),	... Bombay.
*387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop),	... Bombay.
*225	Euphrates,	... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
*495	Falkland, 12 (corvette)	... Bombay.
*1459	Feroz, 13 (paddle),	... Calcutta.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... Persian Gulf.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Syrang	... Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Hewett	... Kurrachee.
299	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	... Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Carpendale	... Aden.
*167	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
49	Nersudda, (schooner),	... Kurrachee.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Howison	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur (screw),	... Bengal Public Works' Department.
969	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Adams	... Aden.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine),	... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle) Arnott	... Aden.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle)	... Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

682	Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. March 17)
1156	Hornet, Prynn—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 25)
1169	Pride of the Ocean—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c.l. March 17)
1040	Patterson, Lamble—Forbes & Co.	

FOR LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, D. Scott.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 3)
1001	Algiers, Buchanan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Mar 18)
1107	Almora.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 26)
1249	Arundel, Broadfoot—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. March 4)
967	Bonchee, Mitchell—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
1300	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 30)
1122	Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 9)
791	Cambay, Wilson—Finlay, Scott & Co.	(. l. March 14)
1070	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 9)
816	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 20)
972	Concordia, D. Ross.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
870	Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
1212	Dawn of Hope, McKie—E. Latham & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1303	Duncairn, Finlay—MacNee & Co.	
1647	Earl of Dalhousie, J. Campbell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1268	Feronia, R. Hutchinson.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
812	Forerunner, G. P. Robinson—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 24)
1410	Greyhound, Jackson—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
1124	Havelock, Ganly—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. March 17)
1194	Herald, E. McGrath—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 18)
768	James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
891	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Feb. 20)
1707	King of Algeria, Smellie—Ewart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 12)
1665	Lillies, Bell.	(c. l. March 4)
1033	Magnolia, Baynon—M. Wadia Sons.	(c. l. March 4)
747	Miletus, Shaw—M. N. Bhownuggur.	
951	Mornington, Guthere—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 30)
659	Moreno, Whitting.—Wallace & Co.	
1075	Natalia, C. Butler—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 12)
1359	Ocean Empress, McDonald—Lawrence & Co.	
1337	Queen of the Seas—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 4)
1072	Resolute, Wallace—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
1194	Tasmanian, Attridge—N. Macdonald & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 21)
679	Tomogonops, J. Poe—J. N. Wadia & Co.	
1725	Tudor, Wheeland—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 26)
848	Victoria, Martin—Rodbert Frith & Co.	(c. l. March 10)
1511	Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 17)
1094	Zambia, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 19)

FOR BORDEAUX.

541	Jessore, C. Gachet—D. Ardisbir & Co.	

FOR ADEN.

614	Forfarshire, Richmond.	(c. l. Feb. 21)

FOR HAVRE.

514	Chanaral, Sharp—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. March 14)
512	Giscours, Lain—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 23)
527	Hadassah, Dickson—Blackwell & Co.	(c. l. March 3)
1459	Haddington, Browne—G. P. & Co.	(c. l. March 18)

FOR CHINA.

559	Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.	
140	Ida, Jesson—David F. Stewart.	(c. l. March 19)

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	

FOR SIAM.

891	Prince of Wales,—P. Hurrichund Sons & Co. Mercantile.	
364	Lone Star, Dizer—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
109	Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

670	Futtel Salamm, Davies—H. A. N. Mhd.	(c. l. March 19)
620	Hydree, Chrichton—Abdool Cadoo.	(c. l. Mar. 9)
1042	Indomitable, Carren, R. N. R.	
651	Lady Canning—H. M. Sidick.	(c. l. March 11)

FOR MASULIPATAM.

	Pioneer (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. Co.	(c. l. Mar. 16)
403	Washington, A. Mahaud—S. Tyebjee & Co.	

FOR HODOODA.

444	Waverly—Hajee Mohomed Sedick.	(c. l. Feb. 26)

FOR ZANZIBAR COAST.

669	Nasree, Box—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	(c.l. March 11)

FOR BATAVIA.

380	Postilyon, Greir.	
	Helena, Dil, A. Jordon.	(c. l. March 19)

FOR COCHIN.

623	Colgrain, P. Case—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. March 17)

FOR COCHIN AND COLOMBO.

502	Gladiator, J. Young—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FOR KOOMA MOOLA ISLANDS.

559	Bussora Merchant, Richards—H.M. Joosub.	(c. l. Mar. 9)

FOR COLOMBO.

130	Hamidobux, Nacoda.	(c.l. March 17)

NOT FIXED.

811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	
397	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassuan Nattia.	
557	Black Eagle, Basset—Lawrence & Co.	
277	Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Callandass Nusserwanjee.	
	Buccephalus, Black.	
950	Etna Graham—W. Nicol & Co.	
212	Futtel Mujid, Nacoda—Woosman Voydina.	
820	Futtay Allum, Mitchell.	
1121	General Simpson, Coxlesad—Coupland & Co.	
565	Gertrude, Fraser—Leckie & Co.	
899	Harkaway, Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
733	Hamoudy, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.	
574	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.	
1763	John Stuart, Burnase—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
369	Juddal Maumon, Nacoda—Adamally Soottanally.	
1343	King of Italy, Marshall—Robinson & Co.	
374	Kusrovie, W. Gray—Purshotum Hirachund.	
491	Lady Amherst, Harrison—Bhoyjeebhoy Moosajee.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
624	Maria Grey, Jones—Aga Mohmed Tuckey.	
524	Marie, Meyer—Mr. Jordon.	
	Peter Maxwell, Marshall.	
702	Pinstel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.	
1328	Princess Alexandra, White—W. Nicol & Co.	
	Rebecca

ARTICLE I.

"The commerce in Wines or Spirits at Jeddah shall be prohibited.

ARTICLE II.

"British Christian Subjects shall be permitted to import sufficient Wines or Spirits for their own personal use, the quantity to be settled each month by the local Government and the British Consul; but taverns shall be prohibited, and no Wines or Spirits shall be sold to Mussulmans.

ARTICLE III.

"The *status quo* shall continue until the 1st of January 1863, on which date the taverns shall be closed, and these articles shall come into operation.

G. E. STANLEY,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Jeddah.

GOVERNMENT has appointed a Commission of European and native gentlemen for the purpose of ascertaining the practice relative to Burials among the various communities in Bombay, of inquiring whether any detriment to the public health arises from such practice, and of devising, if such detriment exist, by what means the evil shall, with the greatest efficacy and with the least inconvenience to all classes, be diminished, and if possible removed. We publish the names of the Commission in another column. Dr. Leith has been appointed President, and Dr. Coles, Secretary, of the Commission.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 17*th March*, 7-40 A.M.
H. M. steamer *Arracan* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 17*th March*, 9-25 A.M.
French steamer *Imperatice* sailed for China.

GALLE, 17*th March* 4 P.M.
Steamer *Columbian* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 18*th March* 7-25 A.M.
Steamer *Simla* anchored from Calcutta.

CALICUT, 18*th March* 10-10 A.M.
H. M. steamer *Coromandel* anchored.

COLOMBO, 18*th March* 2-15 P.M.
Steamer *Tilly* anchored from Bombay.

GALLE, 18*th March* 7-25 P.M.
Steamer *Simla* sailed for Suez.

MADRAS.

18*th March*, 8-40 A.M.
Securities, Five and a half, eighteen premium.
Fives, eight and a half.
Fours, three quarters discount.
Document Bills, two shillings one and one-eight penny.
Freight, dead weight, thirty shillings.
Cotton, eighty shillings.
Interest on loans, seven per cent.
Money market, easy.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees eight.
Number forty, Mule Twist, good seconds, rupees seven-twelve per bundle.

LOCAL.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay City Mission will be held in the Free Church to-day at a quarter past five o'clock P.M.

THE usual salute was fired yesterday from the Saluting Battery on the arrival of Major General Farrell from Mhow.

ABOUT a month ago we informed our readers of the munificence of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney in opening an Hospital at Surat. This gentleman, we are glad to notice, has communicated his intention to Government for the purpose of opening a similar Hospital at Bulsar, where the want of such an institution is severely felt.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MISS GRATTAN, assisted by the officers of H. M.'s 103rd Regiment gave a performance last evening that was worthy of better success than attended it. There was no lack of occupants in the dress-circle, but there was very few of the "gentle sex." The pieces selected were *Perfection*; or *the Lady of Munster*; and *The Burlesque of Medea*. Capt. Weir, performed *Jason* to perfection, as did Miss Grattan the *Lady of Munster* and *Orpheus*. Mr. Bury also performed *Sir Lawrence Paragon* in the Comedy, and *Medea* in the Burlesque with his usual ability and was loudly applauded throughout. Miss Grattan sang several songs in the course of the evening, and was greeted with hearty cheers. Altogether the performance was good, and merited the approbation that was freely accorded. The scenery and dresses which have been specially prepared for the Burlesque by Messrs. Harrison and Robinson gave evidence of ability especially the last scene, where an allegorical group of sculpture is exhibited with very good effect. The same pieces are announced for Tuesday evening next, when we hope they will have as good a house as their efforts deserve. The band of the Fusiliers will again be in attendance.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS give one of the best performances this evening at the Grant Road Theatre that has yet been witnessed in Bombay. We have heard that a large number of tickets have been secured already, and as this is the last but two exhibitions of this talented and highly efficient company, it is to be trusted that the other parts of the house will be well filled.

COLABA RIFLE CLUB.—PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY THE 21ST MARCH.—A Sweepstake. Entrance Rs. 10. 3 shots each at 200, 300, 400, 500, and 600 yards. Hits and Points to count. The winner will receive two-thirds of the Entrances; the Second Score one-third, and the Third Score, saw the Entrance fee.
The Firing will begin at 3 P.M.
Entrances must be prepaid.

THERE is a decided improvement in the health of the town during the past week. The casualties are forty fewer than they were last week, and twenty-three below the mean, being 318 to 358 of the preceding week. A decrease is observable in the number of deaths from fever, which were 172 against 182 of the previous week. An improvement also is perceptible in the diseases of the alimentary and respiratory systems. Small-pox cases shew five more deaths than those of last week and Cholera is slightly on the increase, but far below the mean. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	0	Fever	6
Cholera	0	Cholera	2
Other diseases	4	Other diseases	7
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Cholera	0	Fever	1
Fever	0	Other diseases	0
Other diseases	1	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
HINDOOS.		Fever	5
Fever	113	Small-pox	0
Cholera	15	Other diseases	7
Other diseases	82	NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
MUSSULMANS.		Fever	0
Fever	47	Other diseases	9
Cholera	1		
Other diseases	27		

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week.	Aver. of past 10 years.
Small-pox	29	47
Cholera	18	35
Measles	4	19
Fever	172	145
Nervous system	12	13
Vascular System	1	0
Respiratory system	16	24
Alimentary system	33	33
Cachexy	21	16
Accidents	3	2
Other diseases	9	7
Total	348	341

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 19th March 1863.

BULSAR.—Fair S.E., calm
GOA.—Hazy wind light from E.
KURRACHEE.—Fair S.W.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, N.E. light.
SURAT.—Morning and night cool, hot day.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 15th Feb., 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 14,661.			
Amount	Rs.	16,322	3 6
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	7,434	5 6
Total	Rs.	23,756	9 0

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132½ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 19,628.			
Amount	Rs.	8,776	5 7
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	3,382	1 6
Total		12,158	7 1

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors' Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. to—

Hajee Amoo, an oil seller; date of petition filed, 10th March 1863.

Hurrichund Wisswanath, and Dajeeba Wisswanath, the first is a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company's office, the second is unemployed; date of petitions filed, 12th March 1863.

Syed Budaysab vullud Syed Moogtoomsab, a labourer; Mariambee, a weaver; Tookaram Mullarjee, a washerman; Sonoo Girjoba, a contractor; Oomed Luckmichund and Ambaram Joomuckram, goldsmiths; Dowlutram Luckhmichund, a goldsmith; Ebramjee Esmalljee, a hawker; Veerjee Parpia, and Bhanjee Parpia, the first is employed in the service of Mahomed Nathoo, and the second in the service of Currim John Mahomed; Moobaruck bin Billal, unemployed; Hormusjee Cursetjee, unemployed; Shahoodin vullud Shaik Dawood, Sumsoodin vullud Shaik Moideen, Shaik Mahomed vullud Shaik Enoos, and Sumsoodin vullud Abdool Currim, Kullasees; Rama Bhimajee, Tatia Ramjee, and Bhawoo Ramjee; the first is a carriage cleaner, the second a teacher, and the third unemployed; date of petitions filed, 16th March 1863.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal estates and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for hearing the petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Ebramjee Esmalljee,—1st Monday, in April next, at 11 o'clock.

Hormusjee Cursetjee, Moobaruck bin Billa, Veerjee Parpia, and Bhanjee Parpia, Yencoo Bhowanjee, Khundoojee Dwarkajee, Raghoonath Luxumonsett, Hurrichund Wisswanath, and Dajeeba Wisswanath, Syed Budaysab vullud Syed Moogtoomsab, and Mariambee woman, Rama Bhimjee, Tatia Ramjee, and Bhawoo Ramjeee, Tookaram Mullarjee, Sonoo Girjoba, Thacoordass Luckhmidass, Oomed Luckhmichund, Ambaram Joamackram, and Dowlutram Luckhmichund, Dajee Heerajee, Sumbhoo Bhanjee, Shahoodin vullud Shaik Dawood, Sumsoodin vullud Shaik Moideen, Shaik Mahomed vullud Shaik Enoos, and Sumsoodin vullud Abdool Currim,—3rd Monday, in April next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

J. W. ORR, Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 17th day of March 1863.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

AN Inquest was held before Dr. Reid, the Coroner, yesterday, at the Thacoordwar temple, on the body of one Subaya Sambhu Bhat. The father of the deceased deposed that the deceased was about seventeen years of age, and that in consequence of information he had received he had gone to the first story of the Dhurumsala, near where he lived, where he found his son hanging to a hook. He was quite dead. The witness was at a loss to account for the reasons of his committing the act.

VERDICT.—The deceased committed siucide by hanging; but the evidence is not sufficient to show in what state of mind he was at the time.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—19TH MARCH 1863.
(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

STEALING CARTRIDGES.—Minguel Antone, a Portuguese, was charged with stealing a quantity of cartridges, the property of Corporal Nathan Herbert Divine, H. M.'s 103rd Royal Fusiliers.

The prosecutor stated, that he was a Corporal in H.M.'s 103rd Regiment, at present stationed at Colaba. On Tuesday last in the forenoon, the things were safe in the prosecutor's box in his room at the end of the school room. During the temporary absence of the prosecutor the prisoner had entered his room and taken the cartridges. On returning and finding him with them, the police were called and he was given into custody.

Prisoner said he did not steal the cartridges but was drunk and did not know what he was about.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to twenty-one days imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for hearing before a single Judge this day.
(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

For Judgment.

19 Cooverjee Premjee *vs.* Daniell Cavanagh.

For Settlement of Issues.

166 Charles Cutts *vs.* The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

202 Nagurdass Purmanundass *vs.* Kessowjee Naik

Plea Side Cause for trial.

27 Shaik Tyeb Faizally *vs.* Dyall Mathoora. (Part heard).

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, 19th March 1863.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Second Day, Thursday, 19th March, 1863.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. WILLIAM NEWTON,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. E. W. Moses; H. Marsden; T. Forrest; S. C. Wood; T. Crawford; G. Bease; W. Nock; J. De Cruz; Jehanghir Bajonjee; Nilkunt Mahadev; and Mahomed Ali Chorgay.

HOUSE BREAKING.—John Sexton, No. 2 of the calendar, was arraigned at the bar, on an indictment for house-trespass, theft in a human dwelling, and dishonestly and knowingly receiving stolen property. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Heerjeebhoy Aspandiarjee deposed that he was a resident of Poona. On the 18th November last he missed property from his house. At five o'clock in the morning of that day he left home to go to work, having secured the door with a padlock. On his return home about nine o'clock for breakfast, he found the house broken open, and the doors removed from the hinges. He missed from his bedroom a large box which contained a ten rupee currency note in a tin box, some wearing apparel, and letters and certificates. He reported the loss to the police, and from information received he accompanied Serjeant Norman and a Police Havildar to the prisoner's house at eleven o'clock in the morning of the 20th. He found the box in the kitchen, and also the clothes and papers, which prisoner was engaged in burning in the fire. The Havildar arrested the prisoner and prevented the prisoner from destroying the rest of the articles, which were then taken in charge and produced before the Magistrate. Prosecutor identified the articles as his property. Prisoner lived with his father.

Alexander E Norman said he was a warrant officer of the Bombay Army and resided at Poona. He searched the prisoner's house under a warrant of the magistrate on a complaint made by the prosecutor. He found the box, the clothes, and the papers in the prisoner's room. Prisoner lived with his father. Prisoner said the box belonged to him, and that he knew nothing about the clothes. Some of the clothes were found in the adjoining house occupied by prisoner's sister.

Prisoner in his defence alleged that he had bought the articles from a boy who lived in a house adjoining that of the prosecutor.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen.

There being nothing known against the prisoner, His Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

STABBING.—Luxumon Dheja No. 3 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Parbuttee woman, by means of an instrument for cutting.

Parbuttee deposed that she was a married woman and lived separate from her husband for the last six years. There was a quarrel between her and her husband. The prisoner was in her employ as peon or collector of outstandings for the last thirteen years. She was not his kept mistress; he was her servant only. She dismissed him from service two years ago. On the 29th November last prisoner came to her house and asked where she was, she made no reply, whereupon he slapped her in her face, and then took out a knife from his breast, and stabbed her in the abdomen. She fell down and he gave her another blow with the knife on the back. She attempted to seize him, in doing which she cut her hand. She got up and he inflicted five or six more wounds upon different parts of her body, and in consequence she became insensible. She was partly conscious when the police came and removed her to the hospital.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—Prosecutrix slept in the same room with the prisoner. She was not the kept mistress of the prisoner. She remained quiet and made no noise, because she was afraid of the prisoner. She had not sent for him that day, but he came of his own accord.

Cassee woman stated she was a widow and resided at Nagpada. She was a relishour of the prosecutrix, she and her son Chuttoor were at the prosecutrix's house on the day when the prisoner came there. Prisoner appeared to be much excited when he entered the room. He asked where Parbuttee was, and the latter replied that she had gone to fetch a neck ornament. Upon this prisoner slapped the prosecutrix on the face, and then took out a clasp knife from his breast, opened it, and struck her with it on the belly. He gave another blow with the instrument on the prosecutrix's breast. Witness became alarmed and ran out with her son to fetch a policeman.

John J. Tandy, Constable of Police, said that on the morning in question from information received from the last witness, he went to the house of the prosecutrix. He saw the prosecutrix bleeding profusely from a wound in the abdomen. At the same time he saw the prisoner aiming a blow at the prosecutrix. The Havildar was with witness, seized the prisoner, and witness wrenched the knife from prisoner's hand. Prisoner was also bleeding from a wound in the side. Prosecutrix charged the prisoner with stabbing her. Prisoner said that another Purdasee had wounded him and the prosecutrix, and that he had run away. Prisoner and prosecutrix were then removed to the hospital.

Cross-examined.—There was another Purdasee there, but he denied the charge; he had blood on his clothes. This Purdasee was standing beside the prisoner and the Havildar, when the prisoner was being conveyed to the hospital. Prisoner and the other Purdasee were produced before Mr. Forjett, and there being no charge by the prosecutrix against the Purdasee, he was released.

Prosecutrix, on being recalled, said no other Purdasee had been to her house that morning except the prisoner. She knew the Purdasee Sevchurn who was produced before Mr. Forjett, he was in the habit of visiting the prisoner.

Cassee, being also recalled, said she saw no other Purdasee in the room except the prisoner. She did not see any other Purdasee at all.

Dr. Herbert Giraud, Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital, said the prosecutrix was given in his charge on the 27th November. She had four incised wounds on her body and some scratches on the fingers. Witness described each of the wounds, some of which penetrated the true skin and were three tens of an inch deep. The wounds might have been inflicted by the knife produced in Court: and blows inflicted by that instrument might produce death. Prisoner had also a wound of a similar kind below the margin of the right rib; it might have been self-inflicted.

Chuttoor, who was called as a witness, corroborated the testimony of his mother Cassee.

Prisoner, in his defence, alleged that he was sent for that morning by the prosecutrix. He went to her and found her alone in the room. A few minutes afterwards, a Purdasee who had concealed himself behind a heap of tatta in the room, came forth and struck the prisoner a blow with a knife. The Purdasee then aimed a second blow, whereupon the prosecutrix interfered and a struggle ensued, which resulted in the prosecutrix being wounded with several blows by the Purdasee. The Purdasee then ran away and prisoner pursued him and arrested him. The police then apprehended them both, but the Purdasee was subsequently released, and prisoner was kept in custody. Prosecutrix had since visited him in the Jail and expressed her contrition for falsely accusing him of the charge, which she said she was induced to do at the instigation of the Purdasee, and she offered him money to engage counsel for his defence, but he refused it. He called as his witness

Luxmon Madrasee, who stated that when the prisoner was apprehended, he heard the prisoner call out that a Purdasee had committed the assault, and that he had run away into a temple. The police went to the temple and brought up a Purdasee who denied the charge. This Purdasee had stains of blood on his clothes.

Erdappa Madrassee deposed to having seen the police apprehend a Purdasee in a temple. The Purdasee had stains of blood on his clothes, but he denied the charge.

Prisoner here remarked that the Purdasee succeeded him as the paramour of the prosecutrix, and that since then prosecutrix entertained hatred towards him and designed to ruin him.

The Police Havildar was here called as a witness. He stated that when he arrived at the house of the prosecutrix, he saw the prisoner there standing with a knife in his hand. Prisoner was seized and the knife wrenched from his hand. Prisoner was bleeding from a wound in the side, as well as the prosecutrix, and he accused a Purdasee of having wounded him. If the jury believed that the prosecutrix was the woman that the prisoner struck her recklessly with a knife, which, according to the evidence of Dr. Giraud, was an instrument capable of producing death, that would justify them in finding a verdict on the first count, namely, stabbing with intent to murder. The second count was for wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. No doubt there was grievous bodily injury done to the prosecutrix, as she had been more than twenty days in the hospital suffering from the wounds. The New Code which is a great improvement upon the old law had removed the difficulty hitherto experienced in estimating what a grievous bodily hurt was. A grievous bodily hurt was defined under the Act to be an injury which required more than twenty days for the party injured to recover. The law being clear, it was for the Jury to infer from the circumstances attending the case, whether the wounds were inflicted with intent to murder or with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The Jury, after retiring for about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty on the first count of stabbing with intent to murder.

His Lordship, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, said that the charge was clearly made out upon the evidence, and he had no doubt that the prisoner intended to murder the woman. The sentence was that the prisoner be transported for a period of ten years.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. DENIS AUGUSTUS MCCORMICK.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. N. Devlin; H. Somerville; F. Ridley; J. B. Humboldt; T. Wood; J. A. Potter; F. Ramos; J. De Silva; Edujee Nesserwanjee; Venayeck Narrayen; and Fazulboy Noormahomed.

THEFT.—Joseph Fernandez, No. 4 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for theft.

Augustino Vaz said he was a cook and resided in his master's house at Grant Road. Prisoner was employed as his substitute when he was about to go to his native town. On the 21st December he gave Rs. 59 to the Ayah to keep for him while he went to Mazagon. The Ayah put the money in a box. Witness and prisoner then left for Mazagon, but after they had proceeded half the way, prisoner pretended he had business at home and so went back. On his return home he found the money was missing from the box. Prisoner was questioned about having taken it. Next day prisoner got the money from another Ayah with whom he had deposited it. The money was in a bag which prosecutor recognised as his property.

The Ayah deposed that the money had been given to her by the prosecutor to keep, and that she deposited it in a box. The prisoner and the prosecutor then left the house to go to Mazagon, but a short while afterwards the prisoner returned alone saying the prosecutor had sent him to fetch back the money. She refused to give it. She then left the house in company with her mistress and on her return an hour afterwards, missed the money from the box.

Francisco Gao, an Ayah, said that on the night of the 15th December, the prisoner brought her a bag full of money and asked her to keep it for him until the following day. Next day prisoner came accompanied by the prosecutrix and asked for money. She returned the money to the prisoner who handed it to the prosecutor.

Prisoner in his defence admitted having taken the money from the box which he said was open.

The Jury immediately found the prisoner guilty. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail.

THEFT.—Crustna Ladhojee, No. 7 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for theft.

It appeared that the prosecutrix, a Ghattee woman, had seen her property, consisting of some silver ornaments and copper utensils, safe in a box in her room on the night of the 29th November last, and on the following morning she missed it. She reported the loss to the police, and had her suspicions against the prisoner, who was her neighbour, and who was immediately afterwards found making payments to his creditors. Prisoner upon being arrested produced from underneath a heap of rubbish near his house three of the ornaments which prosecutrix identified as her property.

Prisoner in his defence said that the ornaments were given to him by one Crustna for safe custody, and that he had no knowledge of the robbery.

Prisoner was found guilty on the second count of receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen, and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Cassee woman, No. 9, of the calendar, was arranged on a charge of theft, and she pleaded not guilty.

It appeared that the prosecutrix and the prisoner who are coolies, had lately come down from Baroda, and they lived together in a house in Anunta's Oart in the Native Town. At about four o'clock on the morning of the 3rd December last, the prosecutrix having had occasion to go to the Railway station gave the prisoner a box containing her ornaments for safe custody. On her return home about twelve o'clock in the noon, prosecutrix asked the prisoner to return her box. Prisoner denied having had the box, whereupon prosecutrix reported the loss to the police. The prisoner's room was searched and some of the articles were found under a heap of tatta, others were dug up from under the ground floor, and some were produced from a loft by the prisoner.

Prisoner alleged that the charge was trumped up against her.

The jury found the prisoner guilty and recommended her for mercy. She was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Dhondoo Maldoo Vyde, No. 21 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for criminal branch of trust.

It appeared that the prisoner was employed as a shop boy by the prosecutor, Cowasjee Ruttonjee, who is a shoroff or money changer. Prisoner had been only two days in service and on the third day he absconded with a sum of Rs. 150 which was entrusted to him for being changed into copper. Information was given to the police, and the prisoner was apprehended upon a warrant in his native village in the Zilla of Tanna. Prisoner when arrested admitted the theft and produced to the police Rs. 80 in cash, together with some wearing apparel, which he said he had purchased with the rest of the money.

Prisoner had nothing to say in his defence. He was found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court then adjourned at 4-40 p.m.

IN the course of the year the Grand Jury returned true bills in cases Nos. 2, 6, 8, 10, 20, 27, 31, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 44.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

February 18, 1863.

The Queen *against* Trebhoovan Sakidass.

SALE OF ADULTERATED COTTON.

IN this case the prisoner Trebhoovan Sahidass was charged before Mr. C. M. Hogg, 3rd Assistant Magistrate at Broach, with having on or before the 29th of October 1862, sold 31 bales of cotton in an adulterated state to one Abdul Hussein and with having thereby committed an offence punishable under Reg. III. of 1829, Section 2, Clause 1.

The principal witness was the purchaser Abdul Hussein, who, after stating that previously to making the purchase he had taken samples from 10 or 15 of the 31 bales, said, "I found the cotton mixed with seeds, but it is customary amongst cotton sellers to mix the cotton and cotton seeds together in the trade. The 31 bales now under investigation were shipped by me eight or nine days ago in the *Umdravea Rooparel*, Tindal Gopal Kala. I purchased the said 31 bales for one Nasserwanjee Mody in Bombay, getting my commission fees according to custom. The bale of cotton now shown to me before the Court is one of the 31 bales purchased by me from the defendant now in Court, and the cotton in the other 30 bales is of a similar kind to the cotton now before the Court. The price paid by me for the 31 bales of cotton amounts to about Rs. 324 per candy; at present the rate of the best cotton at Broach is Rs. 420 or thereabouts per candy.

Mr. Robert Mellwraith, partner in the firm of W. Nicol & Co. deposed that the cotton was adulterated to a large extent with cotton seed previously extracted from the staple. He added "I cannot say exactly, but I should think it was adulterated say about 50 per cent. I have also to-day myself examined 30 other cotton bales; they are similarly adulterated to a greater or less extent; the one in Court is a fair average sample of the rest. The 31 bales were found by me in company with Dr. Forbes and Mr. Scott in this adulterated condition on board the *Ruparel* boat and placed in charge of the Police. The fraud practised in packing the Broach cotton bales is notorious, so much so that a Commission has been appointed by Government to inquire into it, of which Commission I am a member."

Other witnesses were examined to prove the identity and shipment of the cotton.

The prisoner in his defence said that he had sold the cotton as broker merely for a person named Lulloo, the owner thereof, and offered evidence of Lulloo's ownership. He relied on the low price realised for the cotton as compared with the market rate for pure good cotton and denied fraud on his part.

The Third Assistant Magistrate found the prisoner guilty of the charge. In alluding to the prisoner's denial of the ownership, he said "I have not thought it necessary to sift the truth of this assertion, and I cannot see in what way it affects the case. Prisoner sold the cotton, that is the main point; the Regulation says that any person offering for sale or selling cotton when deteriorated shall be punishable." That prisoner must have been aware of the nature of the cotton he was selling is, I think, beyond a shadow of doubt. It is highly necessary stringently to suppress by severe punishment the frauds now committed at Broach in packing cotton, and adulterating it 50 per cent. or even more. The cotton before the Court is disgraceful beyond measure. I would not have believed that the fraud was carried on to such an extent had I not seen it with my own eyes. Certainly more than half the bales consist of cotton seeds which have evidently been extracted from the staple and, at the time of packing, the seeds have been mixed with the pure cotton. I have myself looked at the 31 bales lying on the bunder, and they are all similar to the sample in Court. The prisoner was thereupon sentenced to nine months imprisonment with hard labour.

The prisoner appealed to the Session Judge (Mr. Warden) against the conviction and sentence, but his appeal was rejected.

February 18.—On this day Mr. Westropp on behalf of the prisoner presented a petition to the High Court, praying that the papers in the case should be sent for, and that the conviction and sentence should be quashed. Mr. Justice Forbes and Mr. Justice Newton were present. Mr. Westropp drew their attention to Reg. III. of 1829 and said that the charge, as framed, constituted no offence against that regulation, inasmuch as it did not allege that the sale was fraudulent. That the Regulation was aimed against fraud only was apparent from its title, its preamble and every section which it contained. The evidence showed clearly that if fraud had been charged, it could not have been proved, it being quite clear that no fraud whatever had been practised on the purchaser Abdul Hussein, who had been permitted by the prisoner to have ample access to the cotton before the purchase and had exercised that privilege by examining some 10 or 15 bales, the samples of which all disclosed the adulteration of the cotton with seeds to a large extent. He bought therefore with his eyes open and accordingly admits that the price which he gave was very nearly 100 Rupees per candy less than the ruling price for pure Broach cotton. The purchaser was not the prosecutor. He did not pretend, and could not with the slightest show of truth pretend that any fraud had been practised on him. Moreover the prisoner had offered evidence to show that he was only looked in the sale and that the purchaser was well aware of the fact. The prisoner has a document under the purchaser's hand which mentions that Lulloo was the owner of the cotton. The third Assistant Magistrate, however, had declined to enter into the question of ownership. Mr. Westropp urged this Court to exercise the discretionary power vested in it to send for the papers, it being quite clear that the conviction and sentence were wholly illegal. If the existing law be not stringent enough for the prevention of adulteration of cotton or other merchandise, it is for the legislature only to amend it and extend its scope, but as the law now stands, in the absence of fraud, Magistrates have no authority to punish a person selling cotton under such circumstances only as were to be found in the present case.

The Court said that the prisoner had not a right to appeal as a matter of course, but thought that sufficient grounds had been stated for its exercising its discretionary power of sending for the papers. An order to that effect accordingly was made.

March 18.—Present; the Chief Justice and Justices Forbes and Newton.

The papers in this case having arrived and been perused by the Judges present, counsel for the prisoner was not called upon by the Court. The Chief Justice said:

The Court sent for the papers on the application of counsel for the prisoner not as a matter of right but as a matter of favour. The papers having come, we find on perusal of them that the Third Assistant Magistrate has made a very clear error in law. He appears to have thought that the mere fact of selling adulterated cotton was in itself an offence within the terms of Regulation III. of 1829, and we can only account for his having been of that opinion by looking at the second clause of the 1st section of that Regulation, and finding that it was possible to segregate the word "fraudulently" from the words "selling it when so deteriorated." But that is not in our judgment the proper mode of reading that part of the 2nd clause. It runs thus: "and any person so deteriorating cotton or fraudulently offering it for sale, or selling it when so deteriorated shall be punishable, &c." We think that the word "fraudulently" is applicable quite as much to the selling deteriorated cotton as to the offering it for sale. The conviction and sentence therefore must be quashed and the prisoner discharged. I have already said there is not in such a case as the present an appeal to the Court as of right, and that it is discretionary with the Court to call for the papers. It is not at all a matter of course that the Court should exercise that discretion in favour of an applicant, but, when it is brought to the notice of the Court that there has been a manifest error in law, as in the present case, it will send for the papers.

Mr. Westropp said that he was instructed that although the friends of the prisoner had informed the Session Judge that this Court had sent for the papers in this case on the 18th February and had applied to him to await the final decision of the case nevertheless he had since despatched the prisoner to the Government Works at Sadasewghur.

The Chief Justice said,—We will direct the Registrar to give to your client's native Vakeel (Mr. Dadabhoy Framjee) a copy of our order quashing the conviction and sentence so as to enable him to apply direct to the Government for the prisoner's discharge as in the ordinary course, through the Session Judge, there would be some delay in procuring the discharge of the prisoner. —Conviction and sentence quashed.

Wednesday, 18*th March* 1863.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSEE, MR. JUSTICE FORBES, AND MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

INFANTICIDE.—Pyran kom Hoossien, was charged before Baron De H. Larpent, acting Session Judge of Poona, for murder.

The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence.

The witness Narrayen states, that about a month or month and half ago, early in the morning, he was going out of the town of Soopeli to obey a call of nature, and passing by an old well he heard the cry of a child, which appeared to proceed from out of the well. Looking down into the well he perceived an infant. The well was dry, there were stones strewed about, and some prickly pear growing in the bottom of it. This witness gave information to the Mahalkuree and Patil, and returning with them to the well he went down it and brought up an infant. This took place at about seven o'clock in the morning. The infant is described by Narrayen as being a female, she was alive and appeared to be about one day old. She was naked, her body was bruised, and there was a bruise about the size of the top of a finger on the back of the head. A *Punchnama* was held on the infant at the well, and the report incorporated Narrayen's statement. The infant was made over to a woman in the village, and at about nine o'clock A.M. of the same day the child died. The report of the inquest is similar to that made by the *punchnama*. The body of the child was then sent into Poona and examined by the Civil Surgeon, who in his evidence before the Court states that the infant was newly born, and a full grown female child, that the skull was fractured which no doubt was the cause of death. The body showed evidence of the child being born alive. The foregoing evidence proves:—First that the infant was born alive. Second, that the cause of death was the fracture of the skull.

The prisoner at the bar Pyran Kom Hoossein is accused of the murder of his infant. The evidence of the Civil Surgeon who examined the prisoner on the fifth of December last, and the evidence of the two women Heera and Ratnow proves that prisoner had been confined of a child at the time that the child was found in the well. The only remaining evidence to be considered is, that afforded by the statement of the prisoner herself. This statement was given before the Magistrate, there can be no doubt, but that it is true, and that it was given voluntarily. In the statement the prisoner confesses her guilt in these words "and this crime has been committed by me." She states also that she was confined of a female child at the time the child was found in the well, no one was present when she was confined and she does not remember what took place as she was suffering from fever and ague. The prisoner states also, that she has been a widow, about eight years and since her husband's death she has not been married again. Fear of shame, therefore, was the motive which led prisoner to commit this crime. The prisoner was confined of a female infant at the time the female infant was found in the well, and the prisoner's infant is not accounted for, except it be the infant found in the well. The admissions in the statement made by the prisoner is the only evidence to show that the infant was thrown down the well by her hands. The well is stated by witness No. 1 to be about half a mile distant from the prisoner's house. It is by no means improbable that prisoner should have walked this distance with the child shortly after her confinement, or, it is possible that she may have been confined near the well. The prisoner only can tell what really took place, but the distance between her house and the well does not lessen the value of her statement, namely, that the crime was committed by her.

The Court concurring with the assessors finds that Pyran Kom Hossein is guilty of the offence specified in the charge namely, that she has committed the offence of murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said prisoner be transported for life.

Against this sentence a petition was presented on behalf of the prisoner to the Judges of the High Court, who passed the following resolution.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Court alter the finding to one for having exposed and left with intention of wholly abandoning child under twelve years: she being the mother and having care of such child, and reduce the sentence on the prisoner to one of three years rigorous imprisonment.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18
(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Thomas Cusden vs. The Bombay, Baroda, and C. I. Railway Company.

This was an action to recover the sum of one hundred and fourteen rupees, being the amount of one month's wages, (the sum allotted to plaintiff, exclusive of an allowance deducted on account of plaintiff's wife, who is in England.)

Mr. Barton appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Keir on behalf of the Company.

The plaintiff in this case had sued the Company in this Court, on the 7th of February last, and in which action Mr. Barton appeared as counsel for the plaintiff. The claim was for Rs. 432, and included the amount of wages due, less deductions on account of the wife, also for a doctor's bill of Rs. 100, and another Rs. 100, for extra pay for serving in Bombay, besides certain amounts for travelling allowance. Upon this occasion a verdict was given for the plaintiff for the wages and part of the travelling allowance. The Doctor's Bill and extra pay were not allowed, and part of the travelling allowance, the former there being no agreement for, and the latter on account of there being no vouchers to support the claim, which the plaintiff alleged he was unable to furnish, owing to the coolies to whom the monies were paid being unable to give written receipts. The plea put in this action in defence, was that the Company was not liable, inasmuch as the plaintiff had been guilty of a breach of contract, in contravention of Clause 6 of the Company's Regulations, whereby he had rendered himself liable to summary dismissal and penalty for the said breach. The plea of the plaintiff was that the Company had not regularly paid his wages, whereby he was compelled to refuse their order, or rather was unable to comply with it.

Mr. Barton stated the case, which involved a recapitulation of the arguments which occurred in the former action. He contended that as the defendants had paid the plaintiff wages for the month of January, which was subsequently to the period for which the Court had given a verdict, the notice of suspension served on the plaintiff had been waived, and that he was entitled under the agreement, which was for a period of five years, to his wages monthly during that period.

Mr. Keir produced and read clause 6 of the Company's regulations, under which he considered the Company were justified in their dismissal of the plaintiff.

Mr. Barton was heard at some length. He said there was a rule in this Court, that both plaintiff and defendant should appear in a case, and he did not know why it was some of the Company's employes were not in Court, that he might examine them. He contended that the plaintiff, in his failing to go to Surat, when ordered, had not been guilty of a breach of his contract, but that the Company in failing to pay his wages regularly had themselves infunged the agreement. He held that even were it admitted that the plaintiff had disobeyed this single order, it was not sufficient to constitute a breach of contract, which required a wilful and habitual disobedience to be so construed. Such was the law, he said, and the aspersions which had been cast

termination that the line should be carried through the Selim-Gurh and the North corner of the Palace.—*Id.*

OUR troublesome neighbours, the Bhooteah, are again showing their teeth. They have demanded the Scotah who had taken refuge in the British dominions, and kindly give timely warning that in case of refusal to deliver him up to them, they intend to wage war against the British government.—*Englishman, March* 10.

THE commercial community throughout India should feel deeply indebted to Sir Mordaunt Wells, for the great trouble he takes not only by closely investigating the numerous cases that come before him in the Insolvent Court, but also for his untiring exertions in endeavouring to simplify the administration and practice of the Insolvent Law throughout India. On Saturday last when giving judgment upon the case of Mrs. Ellen Wood, he referred to the great difficulty he felt in dealing with cases brought down from the Mofussil. That difficulty he said, could only be removed by legislation :—

"In consequence of the very large increase of Europeans which had taken place since the mutiny, there have been a number of cases of persons coming down here for relief. It was not so before where there was but a comparatively small number and consequently the cases were very rare. But at present those large stations, Lucknow, Allahabad, Agra, Umballah, &c., &c., were filled with Europeans and there have been a large increase of troops—some 70,000 quartered in those places—and it was to be expected that they should come down here when they can't get relief there. Within the last 18 months, there had been two or three cases from up-country every month and from Allahabad alone since the last few days there have been no less than six."

It is really quite time that something was done in this matter. Creditors are compelled to travel several hundred miles at their own expense, leaving their business and families to prosecute their claims in Calcutta. Why, we would ask with Sir Mordaunt Wells, "cannot the judges at up-country stations, be empowered to adjudicate in insolvency cases? They deal with matters of greater importance almost daily." It would rarely occur that important questions of law or mercantile usance were involved in their decisions, and even then an appeal would be open against their decisions in the higher Courts of Calcutta if considered desirable. We shall probably be answered, as we were in regard to the administration of the Contract Law, that there are neither sufficient nor competent judges in the Mofussil to carry on the ordinary duties, much less to be charged with new work. There is probably some truth in this, but why does not the government increase the number of law officers? If there are not sufficient in India, let them encourage men to come out from England. There is no want of well qualified men there, and if they were only assured of employment or a fair remuneration, we should get all we require. We hope the remarks of Sir Mordaunt Wells will not be lost on the government.—*Id.*

THE following are the particulars of the Opium Sale held at the Exchange Rooms yesterday :—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	1869	1515	1495	1495 13 9	2,782,390
Benares	1460	1450	1430	1435 13 0½	2,007,575

—*Englishman, March* 11.

WE learn that the Dholepore disturbances have ended with the removal of the late Minister of the Dholepore Rana; the charges against the Minister for harbouring rebels since the breaking out of the mutiny, and fomenting disorder and intrigue with the Mahomedan clique, having been proved.—*Id.*

AMONG the numerous changes and chances incidental to the reduction of expenses in the Government machinery, and which have disappointed the just hopes of many worthy individuals, the proposed abolition of the Ganges Steam Flotilla may be regarded as one likely to be attended with the greatest harshness to the unfortunate members of that service. Without any fault of their own and, in some instances, after a long period of faithful and ardu ous services, they find themselves suddenly upon "the wide, wide world," with nothing to their name save a good character and a trifling gratuity. The officers of the seagoing service, indeed, may be retained if they have served fifteen years, but the engineers and the officers of the inland steam service are cast aside as if utterly useless and worn out, and unworthy of any consideration. Truly, gratitude has been well defined to be a keen sense of favours to come. Nothing more is wanted from these old servants of the Government, and accordingly they are turned off with a gratuity of a few months pay. But if the senior officers of the seagoing service are regarded as efficient for future duties, why should not the engineers and the inland-service officers be equally competent in their way to accept employment under the State? And above all, on what principle is an entirely different graduated scale of gratuities promised to these three classes of employés? There cannot be any just reason for the invidious discrimination that has been made in the gratuities offered to the sea-going and to the inland steam service. Both have deserved equally well of the Government in their respective positions, and should therefore be treated with equal liberality. Economy is an excellent quality, but justice is a still higher one, and also far more beneficial, in the long run, to the public interests.—*Hurkaru, March* 11.

MADRAS.

WE are informed that Mr. W. Fraser, a Civil Engineer of reputed ability, and one whose name will be familiar to most of our readers, has arrived at Coonoor under order of Government, to meet Colonel Ouchterlony there, and examine with him the *Coonoor Valley* for the purpose of determining on the best line for a *Tramway or light railway* to Ootacamund. The Government we believe has selected Mr. Fraser for this duty from his known accomplishment as an Engineer, and we have not the least doubt but that Mr. Fraser's experience in works of the description to which he is now appointed, combined with the interest which he has always taken in the advancement of these hills, will enable him to overcome every practical difficulty in the construction of the proposed Tramway.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, March* 12.

POPULATION OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

READ the following letter from the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 23rd February 1863. With reference to our letter, dated 17th November last, we have now the honor to submit a statement of the number of men, women and children residing within the Municipal limits, so far as could be ascertained by our Assessor and his establishment, aggregating 4,27,771.

2. The statement is sub-divided under the following heads, and shows the following results :—

Europeans and East Indians	16,368
Native Christians	21,839
Hindoos	3,25,678
Musselmen	63,886
Total...	4,27,771

3. As we have no power to compel each householder to make a return of the number of inmates of his dwelling, these returns can only be regarded as an approximate estimate of the population; and as we believe it is usual in such cases to allow a certain percentage for omissions and to cover the floating population, we consider we shall not be far from the mark in setting the total down at 4,50,000, which corresponds with the estimate made by the Secretary to the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, in his Mortuary Report for the year 1860.

T. EVANS BELL, President.
B. CARDOZO,
S. JESUDASEN,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

—*Athenæum and Statesman, March* 14.

SIND.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE MR. PLUNKETT.—We are happy to announce that a subscription has been set on foot to form a fund for the relief of the late Mr. George Plunkett's family. It is headed, we learn, by W. Nicol, Esq., with the munificent sum of Rs. 250. We are further informed that Mr. Marescaux, Manager of the Kurrachee Branch of the Agra and United Service Bank, has proffered his services as Treasurer, and will accordingly receive subscriptions.—*Sindian, March* 11.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—A letter from Tarooshs informs us that Major Phillips arrived there on the morning of the 28th ultimo, and took charge of the office of Collector of Hydrabad from Captain Currie the next day. Lieut. Ross who in the interim acted as Deputy Collector of Nowshera, and who had been there for the past eight or ten days, started by boat on the evening of the 28th to be in readiness at Halla to meet the Commissioner who is expected there shortly. Captain Currie, we hear, goes on leave to England.—*Id.*

TROOPS GONE HOME.—The *Cospatrick* sailed from our port last Friday the 6th instant, for England, with the following detail of Invalids, time-expired men, and soldiers' families :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Royal Artillery.....	15	0	0
7th Dragoon Guards ...	21	3	3
1-7th Rl. Fusiliers	57	4	10
71st Regiment	39	6	13
79th do.	35	2	4
81st do.	14	0	1
89th do.	1	0	0
93rd do.	32	1	2
98th do.	65	4	6

This party is under the command of Captain McDonald, 79th Highlanders.

The undermentioned officers also embarked:—Captain Hamilton, 98th Regt.; Lieut. Clay, 79th Highlanders; Lieut. Harrison, 1-7th Royal Fusiliers, and Assistant Surgeon Cameron, Hospital Staff.

It is thought the detail will be landed at Southampton & proceed thence to the new Hospital at Netley.—*Id.*

ACCIDENT TO THE "SUTLEJ.—A message came in at about 1 o'clock Saturday morning, bringing intelligence of the grounding of the Oriental Steam Company's Steamer *Sutlej* at the Kiddeawaree mouth of the Indus. Mr. Dunn, Superintendent of the Company, started at 10 o'clock A. M., in the *Rifle* with workmen and gear to relieve the steamer; and in the course of the evening the *Hugh Lindsay* was despatched with flats to render further assistance. We made enquiries a few minutes ago as to the operations of the relieving party, but learnt that no reliable intelligence had as yet been received from the seat of the disaster. The *Sutlej* which was on her way down as heavily laden with cotton, and so are two barges she has in tow.—*Sindian, March* 16.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

ON the afternoon of the 3rd instant, Gunner Bolster, a prisoner under sentence of death, was found to have escaped from the Artillery Quarter Guard at Rawul Pindee. The next afternoon the convict was traced to the foot of the low range of hills which runs from Murree towards Futteh Jhung, and was there surrounded by the villagers whom he agreed to accompany back to Rawul Pindee, if they would promise not to lay hands upon him. On approaching the village of Goltra he suddenly stabbed himself with a knife, and shortly afterwards died of the wound not far from the station, to which his dead body was conveyed.—*Lahore Chronicle, March* 11.

IT has been ruled by the Home Government that to obviate the delay which takes place in the promotion of Artillery-and Engineers, all such promotions shall for the future be made exclusively in England.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 14.

SOME changes will, we understand, be shortly made in the appointment of Cantonment Magistracies, the pay and allowances will be consolidated, and the whole of the appointments divided into two grades, one at 1000, and the second at 700 per mensem. This measure will have the effect, we should think, of causing a good many vacancies. Of all appointments in the country it is about the least enviable, and certainly one which no man would take unless it was well-paid. What inducement would there be we should like to know for a Major in the army to hold the appointment upon 700 a month consolidated? The appointment being held by military men, who have as a rule their judicial knowledge to acquire by experience, and who have to prove their qualifications by a strict examination, is one in which change is much to be deprecated. The measure if passed will have the effect of turning out all the Cantonment Magistrates on attaining the rank of Major, unless placed on the higher rates of pay as it is absurd to suppose that they will perform the arduous and tedious duties of the office for nothing, or next to nothing.—*Id.*

JYNTEAH.

THE latest accounts from the Jynteah hills and the disturbed districts on the eastern frontier, received yesterday, represent that there has been some really serious fighting with the rebels, in which our troops have invariably been victorious, but not, as will be seen, without some considerable loss in killed and wounded. On the 23rd of February our force attacked a strong stockade of the enemy, the approaches to which were rendered formidable by concealed *chevaux-de-frise*, besides other tough defences; the 21st Regiment Punjab N. I., Major Thelwell's, being chiefly engaged. The Sikhs advanced with great spirit and gallantry to the attack, and eventually carried all before them, but with the loss of Lieutenant Collett, second in command, badly wounded in the leg by a musket ball, and Lieutenant Robertson badly wounded by falling into a deep pit filled with *chevaux-de-frise*; fifty men wounded, one of whom had his arm amputated at the shoulder joint; and two men killed on the spot. Lieutenant Collett's leg was broken above the ankle, and the necessity for amputation was feared. In a previous stockade affair on the 22nd, our force in taking a very strong position of the enemy, and inflicted upon them the most severe loss hitherto suffered by them, since the commencement of hostilities; and the consequence of these two operations, coming so rapidly one after the other, was that the Jynteahs were thoroughly cowed and depressed; and our troops had, up to date of writing on the 28th ultimo, been steadily taking every stockade about the country of whose existence they could get information, with very few casualties by wounds, and no deaths. We are inclined at last to place faith in the assurances now sent down from the disturbed districts, to the effect that the rebellious Jynteahs are at last thoroughly weary of this long protracted contest, as we always prophesied would be the case when military operations in real earnest, such as those now recorded, should be carried on against them with persevering vigour and energy. The selection and fortification of their stocked positions by the enemy are described as most skilful and formidable, while to all the necessary defences as troublesome and difficult to be overcome, beyond conception by those who have not been engaged in military operations in the disturbed districts; and it is remarked that if the Jynteahs would only defend their works half as well as they construct them, we should find ourselves involved in a very troublesome task indeed. Fortunately this is not the case: our officers and their troops have taken their rebels some really severe and telling lessons, the result of which we would fain hope will be to bring this annoying rebellion and the season for military operations to a simultaneous end. Should this fortunately be the ca se, the officers and men engaged deserve the special consideration of the government for their endurance and gallantry, and we hope that it will be manifested towards them.—*Englishman, March.* 11.

MR. SCOTT'S BILL.

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru, March* 4.)

WE make no apologies for again reverting to the Hon'ble Mr. Scott's Cotton Fraud Bill now under the consideration of the Bombay Council. The great prize of the world is at our feet. A trade of the annual value of forty millions sterling is virtually at our command if we be but true to ourselves. Amid the perplexities and bewildering uncertainties of the American contest, the irrepressible issue between slavery and freedom is daily looming up more distinctly out of the seething cauldron of revolution in which that unfortunate country is immersed. It is not for us here to question the honesty or policy of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet. The emancipation proclamation is a fact which can neither be ignored nor denied. The pen with which it was signed has been competed for by the Museums of Northern cities, and that fact affords ample proof of the enthusiasm, if not of the sincerity of New England abolitionism. The sympathies of all Englishmen are unquestionably with their Southern brethren who have displayed a degree of heroism in defence of their rights unsurpassed in the history of the world, and we expressed but the hope of all generous souls that national independence may at no distant date reward their efforts. We can say so much honestly, and without at all committing ourselves to the question of slavery. But whatever may be our hopes or fears there can be but one issue to the "domestic institution" if the North persists in its policy. Freedom, sooner or later, must be the result of the contest, either by violent means or by gradual emancipation. Freedom may be and no doubt is an excellent thing, but our experience of negro emancipation is not encouraging. In our West Indian colonies, Quashie, emancipated from authority and under the amiable guidance of well-meaning missionaries, is fast reverting into barbarism, and but for the introduction of Coolie labour the land would long ago have become again covered with jungle. The fact is the negro is a thorough sensualist. He has no ambition for the accumulation of wealth. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof" is his ruling maxim. How often, in British Guiana, have we encountered the emancipated negro, squatted on the bank of some secluded creek, with a rag round his loins, and revelling on the abundance which that prolific soil spontaneously yields. With a sable Venus to soothe his solitude, with yams and plantains in profusion, and fish from the creek, what cared he for the wants of the world? That the American Negro would act differently we have no reason to suppose. Like his brethren in San Domingo and the British West Indies, he hates labour, and with boundless unoccupied territory to pick and choose from, he will naturally prefer lazy independence to daily toil on the plantations. Under no probably conceivable circumstances can America again produce the same quantity of Cotton as in the past, and if Negro freedom is achieved by violence and rapine we need not look for cheap Cotton in our time.

It becomes, therefore, of the last importance that India should take advantage of her opportunity. A Contract Bill, which would introduce into the interior British enterprise and capital, and emancipate the Ryot from the tender mercies of the middleman has been denied to us for the present. But that is no reason why we should not grapple with the disgraceful system of adulteration which brings our staple product into disrepute in every market of the world. No person denies the magnitude of the evil with which Mr. Scott's Bill proposes to deal, and we are not at all surprised at the response of the pious Lancashire spinner to the prayer for renewed supplies for Cotton. "Oh Lord, but not Surat." England as well as India calls for a remedy and even those more immediately implicated in frauds assent to the necessity for some law to check the system. And this is quite natural, for competition has reduced the pecuniary advantages of adulteration to a point beyond which it does not pay, and a return to honest dealings would suit all parties.

We do not profess to say that Mr. Scott's Bill is the very best measure that could be devised to remedy the evil, but no better has yet been suggested, and, with some obvious modifications, we hope it will receive the assent of the Council and soon become law.

Before concluding, we may remark that the principle of Mr. Scott's Bill is acted upon in various countries (although in a different form) where a great national interest is concerned. In every city in America there are public officers, appointed by the municipalities, whose duty it is to examine every barrel of flur, pork, beef, and butter, and affix the brand to which its quality and condition entitles it. In Scotland Government exercises a similar duty in the case of herrings, so in Ireland, butter and provisions are dealt with in the same way. In Russia also, flax and hemp undergo strict scrutiny by Government officials who test and brand the quality. Sugar in Java, Brazil and Cuba, is subject, we believe, to somewhat similar rules, and so are silk and tea in China. But the system of adulterating Cotton is so complex, and ramifies so extensively throughout the interior, that we fear simple municipal regulations of this kind would be insufficient to cope with the evil, and that nothing is left but to call in the strong arm of the law.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

(*From the Daily News, Feb.* 16.)

No great acuteness has been required to see which way the money market was likely to go. It became evident a few weeks back that the upward movement would run its course. The Directors of the Bank of England, in view of the continued though very gradual decline in their stock of bullion, showed, by a rapid succession of strong measures, that they were aroused to the keenest vigilance. If they had laid themselves open to the charge of holding out incentives to speculation, by putting their rate down to the low point of 2 per cent., and by keeping it there until long after the drain of bullion had begun to be felt, they also applied the break with unusual force as soon as they discovered that the machine was running with too great a velocity. It is satisfactory to remark how easily the commercial community have passed through this quasi-money crisis. The perfect equanimity with which a rise in the value of money from 2 to 5 per cent. has been received, and the entire absence of any ill effects, prove at once that commerce and finance are in a sound position, and that the public are well aware of their soundness. Those who affirm that the Bank of England has little control over, but merely follows the lead of the money market, may learn something from a glance at the recent movements, the Bank having on this occasion evidently led the way to each successive rise in the rate, and bankers and money dealers having raised their terms in proportion through the mere instinct of imitation, and their natural desire to get as much as they could. The commercial classes have paid the enhanced rates contentedly, because they have had a strong impression that the movement would speedily bring its own cure. The monied public, on their part, held aloof for a short time, as is their wont, in order that they might see more accurately at what point the rise would stop. The event proves how correct were the calculations of those who, having regard to the present limitation of trade and very moderate development of speculation, argued that a rise in the Bank's charge to 5 per cent. would afford a fine opportunity for putting money out for employment for long periods at rates which could hardly have been dreamt of a few months or even weeks ago. It is now evident that the market has seen its top. There is rather a scarcity of bills than a scarcity of money. Capitalists have eagerly taken up the long-dated paper that was offered, until, under the competition, the terms for six months bills show already a relapse of nearly 1 per cent. from the highest point lately reached. As we anticipated would be the case, the turning point once touched, money comes forward freely at present rates, and the desire to lend will be stimulated by the fear on the part of holders that the market will slip away from them. According to existing appearances, therefore, it seems reasonable to look for an early reduction in the rates, both at the Bank of England and elsewhere.

This view is confirmed if regard be had to the very decided indications of returning ease presented by the recent returns of the Banks of England and of France. We may refer to the latter first in order, because it was from France that much of the recent pressure for gold came, under the influence of which the value of money rose so suddenly here. Not only, then, have the coin and bullion in the French Bank experienced a recovery of 860,000*l.* during the last four weeks, but, what is still more significant of the condition of affairs, there has been a decrease of no less than 2,800,000*l.* in the discounts, accompanied by a decrease of 1,080,000*l.* in the advances on stocks and shares. The Bank's advances on securities of all kinds thus present a total decrease to the enormous extent of 3,880,000*l.*, denoting a very important change in the tendency of the money market. Of this, additional evidence is to be found in the fact that the rate of discount for the best bills in Paris has fallen to 4½ per cent., or ¾ below the charge at the Bank of France. In any country, if commercial affairs are unsound, or in a state of speculative tension, a rise in the value of money produces confusion and hurry: people get overtaken by their engagements, yet must continue to meet them as long as they are able; and the pressure goes on until it perhaps culminates in a crisis and panic. This is what has *not* been witnessed on the present occasion, either in France or here. On the other hand, when the general condition of trade and finance is sound, and no excessive speculative commitments exist whereby people may be overtaken, a rise in the value of money, even if it be sudden and considerable in extent, produces only a momentary stringency, to be quickly followed by a *diminution*, instead of an *increase*, in the demand for accommodation. This occurs because the engagements of the community are within so moderate a compass as to be susceptible of control. We confess, therefore, that we find in the marked diminution which has now occurred in the demand for money, both here and in France, additional grounds for confidence in the stability of commercial affairs in both countries, and for disbelief in the croakings as to impending panic which have been heard in some quarters.

The improvement shown by the last returns in the position of the Bank of England is likewise of a decided character. While the demand for money has fallen away from that establishment, enabling the reserve to attain a recovery to the important extent of 618,010*l.* within the last week, there is, at the same time, a rally to the amount of 378,15*l.* in the coin and bullion. What is much more important than the accession of gold is, however, the continued prospective influx from abroad, the continued firmness of the exchanges between this country and the Continent, and the continued check to the demand for gold for exportation thither. It is frequently right to attach more importance to the *tendency* of the bullion movement than to the mere changes in the metallic stock in the Bank of England, though bankers, as a rule, while keenly vigilant as regards the latter, are very imperfectly informed in respect to the former. Now, a chief advantage at the moment is that the tendency of the bullion movement is unmistakeably in favour of this country. Such foreign engagements as we have absolutely entered into—as, for example, those in connexion with foreign loans, foreign banks, railways, &c.—must of course be met; they must be met, now that money is at 5 per cent., just the same as they would be were at 3 or 2 per cent.; and if the international commercial balance is in such a condition that the remittance cannot be made through the medium of bills, gold or silver certainly must and will go. Cotton, moreover, is so scarce and precious a commodity, just now, that it is to our interest to buy it wherever it can be got, no matter if we have to send gold for the purpose. But none of these demands seem likely to prevent a further accumulation of gold in the Bank of England. The inflation in the United States, now that that country has no cotton crop wherewith to discharge her debts to Europe, continues upon a large scale; and sufficient importance seems scarcely to have been attached to the singular effect which the insecurity of the Federal maritime communications has in driving the gold of California direct to Southampton. Some attention has been directed to the falling off in the shipments of gold from Australia, as reported by the last mail, this item having been recently averaging been 200,000*l.*; but we believe that the decrease is accounted for by the anticipated removal of the export duty in January, in which month the exports of gold from Victoria would probably be unusually heavy. These supplies, therefore, are merely deferred for a brief period.

Comparing the last return of the Bank of England with that submitted on the last occasion when the rate of discount was reduced from 5 to 4½ per cent., we find that the changes are all greatly in favour of the present period, the bullion presenting an increase of a million and a half, and the reserve of notes an increase of like amount. The private securities, it is true, show an increase of upwards of a million, but as a test of the demand for money, the private securities must be considered in relation to the deposits, and it is rather remarkable to observe that the latter item is actually 3,500,000*l.* more than it was at the period referred to. Here is additional evidence that the balances at the disposal of the banking and commercial public are unusually ample, having been latterly increased by a strongly marked tendency to caution rather than by actual necessity. The effect upon the rates for money will be proportionately decided as the holders of these large balances get tired of keeping them idle, and endeavour to lend them out.

The Bank Directors seem not unwilling to let the impression go forth that they intend in future to move the rate up or down more quickly than was customary in former times. A few months ago they went as low as 2 per cent., in pursuit of a constantly retreating market, and more recently they have rapidly ascended to 5, though this time not following the bent of the general market, but aiming at protecting their bullion. Now that the public understand that promptitude of action is designed on the part of the Bank, no harm can come of it. All that we can require is that the Bank shall be consistent, and not postpone a change so long as to render several successive movements necessary where one might otherwise prove a sufficient warning. One main difficulty with which the Bank Board have to contend is, no doubt, the double and inharmonious function which they have to discarge as being at once, joint-stock bankers and custodians of the national reserve of bullion. On the one hand, consideration for the interests of their proprietors induced them to keep their rate down at 2 per cent. longer than seemed to many persons consistent with the public welfare or with the maintenance of a proper control over the tendency to embark in foreign commitments; while on the other hand, the consideration of their bullion has caused them to run up to 5 per cent. But, whatever their precise motive, the screw has been tightened long enough and hard enough to produce the desired effect, and the commercial public have luckily been in a sufficiently unembarrassed position to be able to watch with no more disagreeable feeling than that of curiosity the effect of the Bank's efforts to turn the tide of bullion.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

(*From the Times, Feb.* 7.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Jan.* 29.

THE panic caused by the late Ministerial crisis is gradually subsiding. It became evident, as I informed you in my previous letter, so soon as it was ascertained that Kiamil Pasha had accepted the Grand Vizirate, that the Sultan was yielding; and from that moment Fuad Pasha's return to office, with his principal colleagues, became a matter of certainty. The Ministry therefore at this moment remains as it was at the time of the crisis, with the exception that Fuad presides over the Grand Council, and that Mehemed Rushdi Pasha, the Minister of War, and Mehemed Ali, the Capitan Pasha, who were summarily dismissed, remain out of office. The former has been replaced by Raschid Pasha, and the latter by Mehemed Pasha, who, at the time of his nomination, was superintending the construction of some iron-clad ships in England. The exclusion of Mehemed Rushdi from the War office is unfortunate. He is reputed, and, I believe, with reason, to be a man of incorruptible morality—a rare quality among the governing class in this country, and is, moreover, intelligent and hardworking. With regard to Mehemed Ali, a brother-in-law of the late Sultana, it will be remembered that he was in high favour at the time of the accession of Abdul-Aziz, and was looked upon until lately as exercising great influence over him. His reputation is by no means spotless, and the malversations of his department were matters of public notoriety. He is, however, a man of considerable energy, and represents a party of some importance; so that it is not unlikely that he also may return to office, but under a certain amount of control, which, coupled with his recent disgrace, may induce him to restrain his propensities for the future.

Immediately on his arrival here, Sir Henry Bulwer had a private audience of the Sultan, relating, no doubt, to the events which had occurred in his absence. Whatever advice the English Ambassador may have offered, it does not appear that the harmony of the interview was in any way disturbed, for on the following day two handsome Arabian horses were brought to Sir Henry Bulwer by one of the Chamberlains of the Palace as a gift from the Sultan; and this graceful proceeding was not the only fruit of the Imperial audience. Fuad Pasha's reinstallation, which immediately followed it, is, rightly or wrongly, attributed to the counsels which were tendered on that occasion. It required, it is said, a little gentle pressure on the part of our Ambassador to induce Fuad, who was disposed to "*bouder*," to resume office. Having once yielded, however, it rested with him whether he was to resume his old position as Grand Vizier; but I believe he himself declined the honour for the present, wishing to spare the susceptibilities of the Sultan. There is every probability, however, that when a reasonable time has elapsed he will supersede Kiamil Pasha, who, to all intents and purposes, acts only as his deputy. If Fuad Pasha is wise he will reap advantage from this crisis by strengthening his position. It has become evident that it is difficult to get on without him, and this may give him the power to consolidate the reforms he has undertaken and bring forward others which are very much needed. "Reform" is a household word with the Turkish Government. It invariably figures in a very pompous way in all their political documents, and has succeeded in bringing considerable grist to the Imperial mill, especially in the form of loans contracted in England, where people are disposed to take for granted official statements made in Parliament, and utterly abstain from judging for themselves and seeing how seldom the pledge is ever redeemed. It is but justice, however, to say that whatever reforms have been carried out (they are not many, it is true) were brought forward by Fuad, assisted by Ali Pasha, who may be looked upon as the only two men in Turkey who approach in any way to our notion of statesmen. They are both intelligent and thoroughly understand European institutions, which if they would be anxious to emulate if left to themselves.

The negotiation for a national bank, of which I made mention before, and which was put a stop to by the crisis, was resumed by the Government as soon as the confusion always resulting from such sudden changes had somewhat disappeared. You will remember that I stated that in the document conveying Fuad Pasha's resignation to the Sultan much stress was laid on the financial position of the empire and the absolute necessity of improving it, the establishment of a national bank being considered as the first basis for such improvement. This was intended as a sort of legacy to his successors in office and the hint was not disregarded. The delegates, who were beginning to despair of bringing the matter to a termination, were desired to take up the negotiation at the point at which it had been interrupted. Several conferences have taken place on the subject at Mustapha Pasha's, the Minister of Finance, at which Fuad assisted. Mr. Foster, delegate from the English Government to assist the Turks in their financial arrangements, and the Marquis de Ploëne, acting in the same capacity on behalf of the French Government, were also present. It appears that the combination is receiving great support from the English and French Foreign offices. The principal element in the project is represented by the Ottoman Bank, which has been very successful in its operations here, and which takes the lead in the matter. The French interest includes some of the great financial celebrities in Paris, such as Fould, son of the French Minister of Finance, Pillet Will, Malet, Marquhard, Höttinger, Perrire, an i the Crédit Mobilier. It would appear difficult to bring together more powerful elements than these. The advantage of the combination is that its representatives being persons of high standing and, it is to be supposed, men of the temptations of greed and irregular speculation, will no doubt insist upon such terms as will secure the public against any arbitrary act on the part of the Government in the future, while at the same time it must give confidence to the Turkish Government as to the ultimate success of the undertaking. The difficulties in the way of the negotiation were on the part of the Government an apprehension that the terms demanded infringed almost on the prerogative of the Government, and those entered in their action to encroach on the attributes of the Ministry of Finance, as regards, for instance, the collection of the revenue; on the part of the projectors a determination to resist any clause which might restrict the free action of the Bank or bring it under the tutelage of the Government which, ever ready to work upon an establishment of this nature as a means of constant pecuniary assistance in moments of difficulty, might insist upon excessive, irregular, and unsecured advances, which would imperil the safety of the Bank. On both these points the delegates are firm, and will not abate or modify their terms. I am assured that the Government has, after much discussion, yielded, and that the affair may be looked upon as terminated. It would be premature to enter into the general framework of the proposed Bank in its present incomplete form. I will in a future letter give you the leading features of it, which will, no doubt, interest that large section of the investing public in England holding Turkish Securities. At present it is sufficient to say that it assimilates itself in most part with establishments of the same nature in Europe with such alterations as the peculiar requirements of this country call forth. The nominal capital will be 2,700,000*l.* with power to issue notes to the extent of double the amount of cash in the bank coffers.

The publication of this concession will, no doubt, revive the discussion on the subject of the grant for a similar undertaking accorded by the Turkish Government in 1858 to Messrs. Gladstone and Rodocanachi and the Bank of Switzerland, to which some importance is added by a recent injunction of the Court of Chancery restraining the Bank of England from paying to the Turkish Government the caution-money deposited by the concessionaires.

The history of that concession, which the Turks maintain has been forfeited, is briefly as follows:—It provided that the Turkish Government, through the medium of the Bank, should withdraw the paper money which was then in circulation. On the issue of the convention, however, the concessionaires submitted an additional article stipulating that the bank should not begin operations until three months after the withdrawal of the *caimé*. This additional article was sanctioned at the time by the Government; but they subsequently declined to embody it in the statutes. In the meanwhile, however, the concessionaires issued their prospectus and got a certain number of subscribers, but, failed to realize a paid-up capital as stipulated in the concession within the time allotted for that purpose. Within that time the Turkish Government professes to have withdrawn the *caimé*, with the exception of about 600,000*l.*, but, finding the prospects of the bank uncertain, and internal disturbances in the Empire having intervened, they were compelled to make a new issue of *caimé*. This was not done, however, till many months after the expiration of the concession, and the failure of the concessionaires to obtain the capital. Subsequently the company was dissolved and the deposits returned to the subscribers. The question now raised by the concessionaries is that they are still entitled to the concession, inasmuch as the Turkish Government had not withdrawn within a certain time the entire amount of paper money in circulation. A statement of the whole case has been printed by the Turkish Government for private circulation, and appended to it is a legal opinion to the effect that "the Turkish Government was fully justified in treating the concession of May, 1858, as annulled, and the caution money forfeited," which is signed by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Giffard, Q.C., and Mr. Wickens.

The Turkish Government, however, declare that they will not object to return the caution-money on the delivery into their hands of the disputed convention. The matter stands thus; but it would be well if some compromise could be effected by which the Turkish Government might be safe from public criticism, and the concessionaires compensated for any injury which they may be able to establish.

The Servian question, which was settled for the time being by the conferences held last summer, threatens to become more serious than ever, and will again require the intervention of diplomacy. The Servians have been arming considerably. It has been established, I believe beyond doubt, that 60,000 muskets from the Russian Government depot at Poula have been forwarded; 20,000 of these reached their destination, and the remaining 40,000 have been intercepted by order of the Turkish Government in the Moldo-Wallachian Provinces. Reliable information, which I have received from Belgrade, represents a great portion of the country as ripe for revolt. In all probability the conferences which brought about the arrangement and concluded the treaty of last year will be resumed here before long. In Moldo-Wallachia, also, there are signs of approaching complications. The Roumans, who were allowed to select their present Hospodar, are clamouring for a foreign prince.

As I close my letter, I am informed, on undoubted authority, that the Government have acceded to all the conditions for the bank, and that the concession will be issued forthwith.

THE PRESENT MILITARY STATE OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

(*From the Saturday Review, Jan.* 31.)

GRADUALLY the veil which has for so long hidden the Confederate States from the view of Europe is being raised; and partly from letters addressed to the newspapers, partly from the reports of Englishmen and Southerners who have managed to pass the blockaded frontier, the truth regarding the present contest is beginning to be known. The more that truth becomes comprehended, the more apparent is it that the old laws of war are sound, and that the lessons learnt in Europe and understood by those who have commanded armies successfully have not been falsified by what is occurring on the other Continent. There are several circumstances which have enabled the South, with a smaller area and less numerous population, not only successfully to defend herself, but also, with but few exceptions to acquire undoubted success. To understand the first point, viz., her means of defence, a hasty glance at the nature of the country now forming the Southern Confederacy will be necessary.

The greater portion of it is still covered with forest, and comparatively little has been cleared or reduced to cultivation. There are few roads, and these only suitable to the transport necessary for a thinly populated country. The numerous artillery and enormous baggage train which are the invariable accompaniments of a Federal army soon reduce these roads to swamps, and render them unavailable. The railroads are applicable almost entirely to defensive purposes, for whilst they furnish an army in position, or even retreating, with great facilities for transport, they are easily destroyed and rendered useless to the advancing enemy. There are two great lines of rail which intersect the Southern States—one passing from the Mississippi Valley to Richmond, through the north-western portions of the seaboard States, and through the southern part of Tennessee, the other following the same direction, but taking a more southerly course, and connecting together the seaport towns. The rivers are the weak points, affording as they do an easy means of access into the interior of the country for the gunboats with which the Federals are so well supplied. Many of these rivers are, however, only navigable after rain, and the very rain which furnishes water communication renders land operations impossible. It is, however, to the people of the South that the credit of waging a successful war is due. It is to their indomitable resolution, and their willingness to undergo privations and hardships, that their success must be attributed. Their armies are far inferior in numbers to those of the North. It is difficult to arrive at an exact estimate of their strength, partly from the careful manner in which information regarding military matters is kept secret, partly from the construction of the army, which, being composed principally of volunteers, is held together by far looser bands of discipline than a European force. The whole number under arms cannot be much more than 350,000, and may be divided as follows:—1st, the army under General Lee in Virginia; 2nd, the army under the immediate command of General Bragg, near Murfreesborough, Tennessee; 3rd, the army under General Pemberton, which is engaged in defending Mississippi, both in the direction of Grenada, and also at Vicksburg and farther south on the confines of Louisiana; both these two last-named armies are within the district allotted to General Joe Johnson; 4th, the force in Texas, to which General Magruder has lately been allotted a command; 5th, the troops defending Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston, the latter under the command of General Beauregard.

If the North has had difficulties in organizing her armies, those of the South have been much greater, cut off as she was from communication with the world, and thrown without preparation on her own resources. The South, however, was fortunate, when the contest broke out, in possessing a statesman at the head of her Government who was sufficiently a soldier to know how to select his generals, and also how to let them alone and confide in their abilities when they had been selected. There are no differences of opinion as to President Davis. He may have made some enemies, but no one doubts his capacity. Next to him, and first among the generals, not only on account of his military genius, but from his military qualities, stands General Lee. He, like nearly all the Confederate Generals, was an officer of the old United States, army, and when the separation took place, at first doubted as to the course which his duty to his country would lead him to take. However, when he had resolved on his line of conduct, he embarked heart and soul in the cause, and now regards it has the noblest for which a man can fight. His character is said to resemble that of Washington. His calmness of mind, his love of his country, and the motive of his actions, and by his personal conduct he sets an example of soldier-like qualities to the troops under his command. Joe Johnstone stands next in the estimation of the Southern people. He bore a high character in the old United States army, and justified it by his defence of Yorktown, his masterly retreat from there to Richmond, and his conduct at the battle of Fairoaks. In that battle he was fully wounded, and his wound his scarcely sufficiently cured to enable him to fulfil his present duties in the West. Beauregard is much beloved, especially by the people and troops of the Southern portion of the Confederacy; but it is said that he is not on good terms with President Davis, and that to that cause must be attributed his comparatively small command, viz. that of Charleston. Johnston's skilful and successful evacuation of Corinth before General Halleck's army, sufficiently attest his military qualities. These three men occupy the first rank among the generals of the Confederacy. As a division leader, "Stonewall" Jackson stands pre-eminently high. He not only possesses the religious enthusiasm attributed to some of the generals of the Commonwealth during the Rebellion in England, but also has inspired his troops with that feeling. They have the most thorough confidence in him, and willingly submit to the greatest hardships when led by him. Nothing could be finer than the manner in which, in June last, he defeated, or successfully evaded, the five generals sent to annihilate him in the Shenandoah Valley, leaving them there, and himself arriving, by forced marches, in time to relieve Richmond and defeat the army of the Potomac. His difficulty, no doubt, will be in keeping his troops, who are especially conspicuous for gallantry in the Mexican campaign,